UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/644,607	08/19/2003	Raja P. Narayanan	P 305529 IS-CS-176	5989

7590 08/20/2007	EXAMINER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 04/07)

		Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary		10/644,607	NARAYANAN ET AL.
		Examiner	Art Unit	
		Ashley D. Turner	2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
  Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *19 August 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-49* is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-49* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims1-5, 7,8,10-17, 20-30,42,45,46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102 (b) as

being anticipated by Civanlar et al hereinafter Civanlar (US 6,181,690 B1).

Referring to claim 1 Civanlar discloses a system to provide toll-free or reduced

toll Internet access (abstract), comprising: a computing node configured to

generate and transmit a destination packet having destination information

indicative of a subscriber server with which the computing node is to

communicate (Col. 1 lines 55-57, Col. 1 lines 64-6, and Col. 2 lines 1-5); an

access network for receiving the destination packet transmitted by the computing

node and forwarding the destination packet (Col. 2 lines 49-55); and a

management server on which one or more subscriber servers for providing toll-

free or reduced toll Internet access to the computing node are registered(Col. 2

lines 35-44), wherein said management server receives the destination packet

forwarded by the access network and determines whether the destination

information is indicative of the registered subscriber server (Col. 2 lines 49-57).

Referring to claim 2, Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 2 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the management server transmits an authorization to the computing node when a determination is made that the destination information is indicative of the registered subscriber server (Col.2 lines 49-57).

Referring to claim 3, Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 3 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein after receipt of the authorization, the computing node communicates toll-free or at a reduced toll with the registered subscriber server via an exchange of network packets (Col 2. lines 35-50).

Referring to claim 4 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 4 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the management server transmits a non-authorization to the computing node when a determination is made that the destination information is not indicative of the registered subscriber server and the computing node does not communicate toll-free or at a reduced toll with the registered subscriber server via an exchange of network packets (Col.2 lines 49-56).

Referring to claim 5 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 5 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the computing node generates

and transmits an authentication request the management server before

transmitting the destination packet (Col.1 lines 55-64).

Referring to claim 7 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 7 which is

disclosed above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the access network is coupled

to the management server and the one or more subscriber servers over the

Internet (Col. 1 lines 54-67).

Referring to claim 8 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 8 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including a client to capture a plurality

of network packets generated by the computing node including the destination

packet and to transmit the destination packet (Col.1 lines 49-56).

Referring to claim 10 Civanlar discloses the method f providing toll free or

reduced toll internet access (abstract), comprising generating and transmitting a

destination packet having destination information indicative of a subscriber server

with which a computing node is to communicate (Col. 1 lines 55-57, Col. 1 lines

64-67, and Col. 2 lines 1-5); receiving the destination packet, at an access

network, and forwarding the destination packet (Col. 2 lines 49-55); receiving the

destination packet forwarded from the access network at a management server,

the management server on which one or more subscriber servers for providing

toll-free or reduced toll Internet access to the computing node are registered

(Col.2 lines 49-57); and determining whether the destination information is

indicative of a registered subscriber server (Col. 2 lines 49-57).

Referring to claim 11 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 10 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including transmitting an authorization

to the computing node when a determination is made that the destination

information is indicative of the registered subscriber server (Col.2 lines 49-57).

Referring to claim 12 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 11 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including communicating toll-free or at

a reduced toll with the registered subscriber server, after receipt of the

authorization, via an exchange of network packets (Col 2. lines 35-50).

Referring to claim 13 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 10 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including generating and transmitting

an authentication request before transmitting the destination packet (Col.1 lines

55-64).

Referring to claim 14 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 10 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including capturing, by a client, a

plurality of network packets including the destination packet generated by the

computing node, and transmitting the destination packet (Col.1 lines 49-56).

Referring to claim 15 Civanlar discloses a computing node to receive toll-free or reduced toll Internet access (Abstract), comprising: a software application to generate a plurality of network packets including at least one packet (Col.1 lines 64-67), the at least one packet including destination identification information (Col. 2 lines 37-44 and lines 49-54); and a client to receive the plurality of network packets including the at least one packet from the software application (Col. 2 lines 1-6), wherein the client transmits the destination identication information to a management server to determine whether the destination identification information corresponds to a subscriber server that is registered with the management server to allow toll-free or reduced toll Internet access to the computing node (Abstract lines 4-7) (Col.2 lines 35-42).

Referring to claim 16 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 15 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses the client receives an authorization from the management server if the destination identification information is determined to correspond to the subscriber registered with the management server to allow toll-free or reduced toll Internet access (Col. 1 lines 30-40).

Referring to claim 17 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 16 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses the client transmits the plurality of network packets to the subscriber server toll –free or at the reduced toll if the client receives the authorization (Col. 1 lines 30-40).

Referring to claim 20 Civanlar discloses a method of providing toll-free or

reduced toll access to a global communications network (Abstract), comprising:

receiving at least one packet having destination identication information (Col. 37-

44); transmitting the destination identification information from the at least one

packet (Col.2 lines 49-54); receiving the destination identification information

(Col.1 lines 30-35); and determining whether the destination identification

information corresponds to a subscriber server that is registered with the

management server to provide the toll-free or reduced toll access to a computing

node(Col. 2 lines 49-57).

Referring to claim 21 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 21 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the management server

receives the destination identification information and determines whether the

destination identification information corresponds to the registered subscriber

server (Col. lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 22 Civanlar discloses all the limitation of claim 23 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including the management server

transmitting an authorization to a client in the computing node to identify that the

destination identification information corresponds to the subscriber server that is

registered with the management server to provide toll-free or reduced toll access

to the computing node (Abstract).

Referring to claim 23 Civanlar discloses all the limitation of claim 23 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including transferring the plurality of network from the computing node if the authorization is received by the client in the computing node (Col. 1 lines 30-41).

Referring to claim 24 Civanlar discloses all the limitation of claim 24 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses including the management server transmitting a non –authorization signal to a client in the computing node if the destination identification information does not correspond to the register subscriber server (Col. 2 lines 40-44 and lines 50-55).

Referring to claim 25 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 25 which is described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the subscriber table receives the destination identification information determines whether the destination identification information corresponds to the registered subscriber server (Col. 1 lines 7-10) (Col. 2 lines 1-6 and lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 26 Civanlar discloses al the limitations of claim 26, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including authenticating the client and the computing node, before the computing node generates the plurality of network packets by transmitting an authentication request to the management

server and receiving authentication from the management server (Col.1 lines 30-40 and lines 53-60).

Referring to claim 27 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 27, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including authenticating the client and the computing node, before the computing node generates the plurality of network packets by transmitting an authentication request to an existing user authentication server and receiving an authentication server and receiving authentication from the management server (Col.1 lines 30- 40 and lines 53-60).

Referring to claim 28 Civanlar discloses a method to provide toll free or reduced toll Internet access (Abstract): receiving, from a computing node, a destination packet having destination identification information (Col.2 lines 37-44) transmitting the destination identification information from the destination packet (Col. 2 lines 37-44); and receiving an authorization verifying that the destination identication information corresponds to a subscriber server that is registered to allow toll free or reduced toll Internet access by the computing node (Col. 2 lines 37-44) .

Referring to claim 29 Civanlar discloses wherein the authorization signal is received from a management server (Col. 2 lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 30 Civanlar discloses wherein the authorization signal is received from a subscriber table (Col. 1 lines 64-67 and Col.2 lines 1-6).

Referring to claim 31 Civanlar discloses including transmitting a plurality of network packets generated by the computing node (Col.1 lines 64-67), to the subscriber server that is registered to allow toll-free or reduced toll Internet access by the computing node, if the authorization signal is received (Col. lines 64-67) and (Col. 2 lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 32 Civanlar discloses including authenticating the client, before a computing node generates a plurality of network packets including the destination packet (Col.1 lines 64-67), by transmitting an authentication request to the management server and receiving an authentication signal from the management server (Col.1 lines 55-64).

Referring to claim 33 Civanlar discloses al the limitations of claim 33, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including authenticating the client, before a computing node generates a plurality of network packets including the destination packet (Abstract), by transmitting an authentication request to an existing user authentication server and receiving an authentication signal from the existing user authentication server (Col.1 lines 64-67).

Referring to claim 34 Civanlar discloses A computer-readable medium having

encoded thereon a computer-readable program code which when executed

causes a computing node to: receive, from a computing node, a destination

packet having destination identification information (Col. 2 lines 49-55); transmit

the destination identification information from the destination packet; and receive

an authorization verifying that the destination identification information

corresponds to a subscriber server that is registered to allow toll free or reduced

toll Internet access by the computing node (Col. 2 lines 49-57).

Referring to claim 35 Civanlar discloses al the limitations of claim 35, which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses when executed causes to transmit the

destination identification information from the destination packet to a

management server to determine whether the destination identification

information corresponds to the registered subscriber server (Col.2 lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 36 Civanlar discloses al the limitations of claim 36, which is

described above. Civanlar also disclose when executed causes the computing

node to utilize a subscriber table within the client to determine whether the

destination identification information corresponds to the registered subscriber

server (Col. 1 lines 64-67 and Col.2 lines 1-6).

Referring to claim 37 Civanlar discloses al the limitations of claim 37, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses when executed causes the computing node to transmit a plurality of network packets generated by the computing node to the subscriber server if the client receives an authorization signal (Col.1 lines 55-64).

Referring to claim 38 Civanlar discloses al the limitations of claim 38, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses when executed causes the computing node to authenticate a client before the plurality of network packets are generated by the computing node, by transmitting an authentication request to the management server (Col. 2 lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 39 Civanlar discloses a client installed on a computing node, comprising: an input module to receive a plurality of network packets including at least one packet having destination identification information and the input module to transmit the at least one packet (Abstract); and a subscriber server determination module to receive the at least one packet, to extract the destination identification information (Col 2. lines 37-44), and to determine whether the destination identification information corresponds to a registered subscriber server(Col.2 lines 37-44).

Referring to claim 40 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 40, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including a transmission module, wherein if the subscriber server determination module determines that the destination identification information corresponds to the registered subscriber server (Col.2 lines 35 –44), the subscriber server determination module transmits a signal to the input module to transfer the plurality of network packets to the transmission module (Col.1 lines 64-67 and Col.2 lines 1-6).

Referring to claim 41 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 41, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses where the subscriber server determination module determines whether the destination identification information corresponds to the registered subscriber server by communicating the destination identification information to a management server to and receives an authorization back from the management server if the destination identification information corresponds to the registered subscriber server (Col.2 lines 37-55).

Referring to claim 42 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 42, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the subscriber server determination module determines whether the destination identification information corresponds to a registered subscriber server by checking a subscriber table within the client to verify the destination identification information is included in the subscriber table (Col.1 lines 64-67 and Col.2 lines 1-6).

Referring to claim 45 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 45, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including an authentication module to authenticate the client, before the input module receives the plurality of network packets, by transmitting an authentication request to a management server (Col.1 lines 64-67 and Col.2 lines 1-6).

Referring to claim 46 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 46, which is described above. Civanlar also discloses including an authentication module to authenticate the client before the input module receives the plurality of network packets by transmitting an authentication request to an existing user authentication server (Col.1 lines 64-67 and Col.2 lines 1-6).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Civanlar (US 6,181,690 B1) in view of An (US 6,031,904).

Referring to claim 6 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 6 which are

described above. Civanlar did not disclose including a plurality of computing

nodes, each computing node configured generates and transmits an

authentication request to the management server before transmitting the

destination packet. The general concept of having "a plurality of computing

nodes, each computing node generates and transmits an authentication request

to the management server before transmitting the destination packet" is well

known in the art as taught by An. An discloses a plurality of computing nodes

generates and transmits an authentication request to the management server

before transmitting the destination packet (Col. 5 lines 5-15). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Civanlar to include a plurality of computing nodes, each computing node

generates and transmits an authentication request to the management server

before transmitting the destination packet in order to provide a feature ordering

system for use in connection with a telephone network which implements

features for individual subscribers on the basis of a feature profile.

5. Claim 9,18,19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

Civanlar (US 6,181,690 B1) in view of Cho (US 4,975,944).

Referring to claim 9 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 9 which is

described above. Civanlar also discloses a management server, subscriber

server and one or more subscriber servers for providing toll-free or reduced toll

Internet access to the computing node (Col. 1 lines 55-57, Col. 1 lines 64-6, and

Col. 2 lines 1-5). Civanlar did not disclose a registration table to store destination

information. The general concept of a registration table to store destination

information is well known in the art as taught by Cho. Cho discloses a registration

table to store destination information (Col. 2 lines 35-40). It would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify

Civanlar to include a registration table to store destination information in order to

provide a subscriber of an EPEX capable of switching a call arrived from a C.O.

line to another subscriber of the EPBX engaged in the other call.

Referring to claim 18 Civanlar discloses a computing node to receive toll-free or

reduced toll Internet access (Abstract), comprising: a software application to

generate a plurality of network packets including at least one packet (Col. 1 lines

64-67), the at least one packet including destination identification information

(Col.2 lines 37-44 and lines 49-54); and a client to receive the plurality of network

packets including the at least one packet from the software application (Col.2

lines 1-6), wherein the client determines whether the destination identification

information corresponds to a subscriber server that is registered to provide toll-

free or reduced toll Internet access(Col. 2 lines 37-44), Subscriber servers

registered to allow toll-free or reduced toll Internet access by computing node

(Abstract lines 4-7) (Col.2 lines 35-42). Civanlar did not disclose utilizing an

internal table, wherein the internal table includes a list of subscriber servers. The

general concept of utilizing an internal table, wherein the internal table includes a

list of subscriber servers is well known in the art as taught by Cho. Cho discloses

utilizing an internal table, wherein the internal table includes a list of subscriber

servers (Col. 2 lines 35-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art at the time of the invention to modify Civanlar to include the internal

table includes a list of subscriber servers in order to provide a subscriber of an

EPEX capable of switching a call arrived from a C.O. line to another subscriber of

the EPBX engaged in the other call.

Referring to claim 19 Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 18 which are

described above. Civanlar also discloses wherein the client transmits the plurality

of network packets to the registered subscriber (Col. 1 lines 64-67 and Col. 2

lines 1-7). Civanlar did not disclose the internal table includes the registered

subscriber server. The general concept of the internal table includes the

registered subscriber server is well known in the art as taught by Cho. Cho

discloses the internal table includes the registered subscriber server (Col. 2 lines

35-40). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

the invention to modify Civanlar to include the internal table includes the

registered subscriber server in order to provide a subscriber of an EPEX capable

of switching a call arrived from a C.O. line to another subscriber of the EPBX

engaged in the other call.

6. Claims 43,47,48,49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over Civanlar (US 6,181,690 B1) in view of Lewis (US 6,233,565).

Referring to claim 43, Civanlar discloses all the limitations of claim 43 which is

disclosed above. Civanlar did not disclose wherein the subscriber table is

updated when a computing node including the client logs on or off an access

network, which is coupled to the Internet. The general concept of having the

subscriber table is updated when a computing node including the client logs on

or off an access network, which is coupled to the Internet is well known in the art

as taught by Lewis. Lewis discloses the subscriber table is updated when a

computing node including the client logs on or off an access network, which is

coupled to the Internet (Col.19 lines19-25). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Civanlar in order to

keep the user information current and to monitor the transactions.

Referring to claim 47, Civanlar discloses a method of registering as a toll-free

subscriber, comprising: receiving destination identification information from a

subscriber server; Civanlar did not disclose updating a table in a management

server to register the subscriber server. The general concept of updating a table

in a management server to register the subscriber server is well known in the art

as taught by Lewis. Lewis discloses updating a table in a management server to

register the subscriber server (Col.19 lines 19-25). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Civanlar to

include updating a table in a management server to register the subscriber server

in order keep the user information current and to monitor the transactions.

Referring to claim 48, Civanlar and Lewis disclose all the limitations of claim 48

which is disclosed above. Civanlar also discloses wherein a subscriber, which

controls the subscriber server, establishes a business model with a toll-free

service provider, which controls the management server, before or after the

subscriber server is registered (Col.2 lines 24-34).

Referring to claim 49, Civanlar and Lewis discloses all the limitations of claim 49

which is described above. Civanlar also discloses the business model is one of a

block prepay based on number of connects business model, a pay-per use on

number of connects business model, a pay based on a volume of connects

business model, a pay based on bandwidth usage business model, a pay based

on the type of computing device used by user business model, a pay based on

the user priority business model, and a pay by the hour business model (Col.2

lines 24-34). The general concept of having the business model is one of a block

prepay based on number of connects business model, a pay-per use on number

of connects business model, a pay based on a volume of connects business

model, a pay based on bandwidth usage business model, a pay based on the

type of computing device used by user business model, a pay based on the user

priority business model, and a pay by the hour business model is well known in

the art as disclosed by Civanlar. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to charge client based on the type of service they

subscribe too.

8. Claim 44 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Civanlar (US 6,181,690 B1) in view of Lewis (US 6,233,565) further in view

of Maeda (US 5,764,607).

Referring to claim 44, Civanlar and Lewis disclose all the limitations of claim 44

which is disclosed above. Civanlar did not disclose wherein the subscriber table

is updated by inserting a magnetic, optic, or static-electrical media including an

updated subscriber table into the computing node media reader. The general

concept of having the subscriber table is updated by inserting a magnetic, optic,

or static-electrical media including an updated subscriber table into the

computing node media reader is well known in the art as taught by Maeda.

Maeda discloses the subscriber table is updated by inserting a magnetic, optic,

or static-electrical media including an updated subscriber table into the

computing node media reader (Col.8 lines 25-35). It would have been obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Civanlar in

order to update the information recorded on an erasable disk.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from

the examiner should be directed to Ashley d. Turner whose telephone number is

571-270-1603. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday

7:30a.m. - 5:00p.m..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the

examiner's supervisor, Nathan Flynn can be reached at 571-272-1915. The fax

phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned is 571-270-2603.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from

the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information

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free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service

Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-

9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Patent Examiner:
Examiner

Ashley Turner

Date: 7/6/2007

Supervisory Patent

Nathan Flynn

Date: _____